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SEP 27 1921

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair;
fresh west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 63.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 27.—DAILY. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. PRICE TWO CENTS. THREE CENTS WITHIN 500 MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

CHARGES OFFICIALS IGNORE CONSTITUTION ON CITY'S DEBT LIMIT

Counsel Brown of Meyer
Committee Cuts Hylan's
\$137,000,000 Margin to
Only \$17,000,000.

PLAIN LAW VIOLATED

Could Have Made Piers Self-
Sustaining and Reinvested
\$120,000,000 to Make
New York Big Port.

THREE REMEDIES NAMED

Piling Up Huge Debts Without
Apparent Intent to Pay or
Trying to Solve Fiscal
Problems Is Alleged.

City officials are ignoring all constitutional restrictions as they rush on, plunging New York overhead in debt without any apparent intention of ever meeting the obligations, Elton R. Brown, senior counsel to the Meyer committee, charged yesterday in a brief dealing with the city's taxing and debt incurring power. His argument is based on the evidence taken by the committee in its examination of Comptroller Craig and other officials.

By misuse of the debt incurring provisions inserted in the Constitution lifting self-sustaining improvements out of the debt limit the city officials have gone \$120,000,000 beyond the statutory limit imposed by the State, Mr. Brown asserts. Instead of a debt limit of \$137,000,000, which the Hylan administration insists the city now has, Mr. Brown contends that limit is \$17,000,000 for next year's purposes.

"There is no limit to the exhaustion of the city's credit excepting the Constitution," Mr. Brown remarks in his paper, which was submitted to the committee as his findings on this subject.

Obvious Remedy Neglected.

The simple and obvious remedy of making the city's dock investments self-supporting by getting adequate rental never seemed to have occurred to the city officials. Instead, it has been shown by the committee's inquiry into the Dock Department that piers have been given out on a system of favoritism almost without regard to what revenue was produced.

Had the great dock property been administered wisely and well it would have followed that great sums invested in these piers would have been released for reinvestment in other piers, and New York, instead of facing the disgrace of a congested port with commerce driven away by profiteers and gamblers in pier leases, would have ample berthing space for every ship coming to this port. New York's commercial supremacy has been threatened in recent years for no other reason than the lack of accommodations here.

"It does not seem to have occurred to the city authorities that the city could easily relieve itself from all embarrassment arising from these limitations (regarding the debt limit) by ceasing to roll up a huge indebtedness which it has no intention of meeting except by renewal or by substituting obligations greater in amount than the debt incurred," Mr. Brown stated.

Two clear and distinct violations can be charged against the city's administration. Some of them in their day gave "credit" to the city's debt limit, and the wickedness of the "movies" was said to be especially displeasing to certain members of the congregation.

Dr. MacArthur and W. H. Traube, former president of the board of trustees, were among those present at the meeting, which was well attended. It was decided the opposition to Dr. Straton was never so numerous or unified, and that the plan to oust him was of such practicality that definite steps to force him out of his pulpit would be taken within the near future unless he consented to resign.

No public statement was made, because the opposition wished to hear what the pastor had to say when he delivered his promised broadside from the pulpit last night. To-day or to-morrow there will be "something to say," one of Dr. Straton's opponents said.

In support of his contention that Calvary Church is free from debt and has prospered financially under his guidance, Dr. Straton read a report from the church treasurer showing the annual deficit is decreasing and that this year will be "something to say," one of Dr. Straton's opponents said.

Dr. Straton said the so-called opposition of 200 members was in reality only seventy-five and he charged these seventy-five with trying to carry a recent church election by voting "their Episcopal wives and other relatives and friends." They went to the extent of "sending a line" belonging to one of their number to the Baptist Old People's Home and bringing some of the dear old ladies to vote on their side.

SOUGHT AS NEVILLE SLAYER, CREEPS FROM HIDING TO DIE

'Souphead' Gleason, Suspected in Killing of Hell's
Kitchen's Policeman, Found Dead in Chair
After He Begs Refuge.

Just across town from Hell's Kitchen, where gangsters shot down Patrolman Daniel J. Neville on the night of August 27, a man crawled up the stairs of a tenement late Saturday night and begged friends of his family to take him in. They knew him to be a criminal, but he was drunk and he looked sick, and they found a bed for him. Yesterday morning they found him sitting dead in a chair by the window. A few hours later, at the city morgue, he was identified as John Gleason, "Souphead," one of three men believed guilty of the murder of Neville.

The police of the entire city swore to get "Soup" Gleason. They volunteered to work through their own forces to run him and the others down. They searched for him in every alley of the city. They asked other cities to watch for him. And when by chance they found him, they were chagrined to find him dead.

Like the others, Gleason was a drug user, and his death was the result of narcotic poisoning. He disappeared from his home at 447 West Forty-sixth street the night of the killing, and ever since he has eluded the police. When his brother, Charles Gleason, was notified of his death yesterday, he said: "The kid's been going around with a lotta cokeys." So far as the police could learn, Gleason had lived like a rat after Neville's body was found on a vacant lot in West Thirty-ninth street, slinking from place to place within the range of his accustomed haunts, always within their reach, but always avoiding it.

Saturday night he knocked at the door of Carl Muller, an express wagon driver who lives at 348 East Twenty-ninth street. Muller came to the door, and the boy—he was 21—called out thickly: "It's Jack Gleason. Can you gimme a flop?" He nearly fell across the threshold when Muller opened the door.

When Mrs. Muller went into the room yesterday morning she could not rouse him. Dr. Malen of Bellevue was called and said he was dead. Examination at the hospital showed that he had died from the effects of drugs.

According to information the police received, "Soup" Gleason was seen climbing over a fence with William Hoey, in the Tomb awaiting trial on a charge of murder, immediately after the shooting of Neville. There is still a third man that the police want in connection with this crime. He is a drug taker, too.

BOATMEN REVEALT, RENOUCE A.F. OF L, LAUNCH NEW UNION

Marine Men Repudiate Officers and Denounce I. W. W. and Radicals.

GRAFT CHARGES MADE

Tired of Arbitrary Strike, Workers Seek Chance to Get Employment.

FOR ONE BIG ASSOCIATION

Cheers Greet Announcement of Plans to Form Combination of All Harbor Workers.

Seventy-five chosen representatives of the Harbor Boatmen's Union met at 21 Centuries slip yesterday, repudiated their officers, renounced the American Federation of Labor, denounced the Industrial Workers of the World and organized the United Harbor Workers' Union, which they announced, starts life with 972 local marine workers who have resigned from the Harbor Boatmen, the Masters' Mates' and Pilots' Association and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. They aim to consolidate all harbor workers in one big independent union.

Thus was brought to a climax the internal dissensions that have demoralized the strike ridden Harbor Boatmen's Union. On December 27 this union voted to strike rather than accept the 1921 agreement tendered harbor workers by the New York Towboat Exchange. On January 1 the members found themselves deserted by other harbor workers' unions, and their chance of signing the agreement denied them. They have continued since on verbal agreements.

At yesterday's meeting the men declared their present lack of morale due to leaders who did not further their interests. They declared themselves tired of arbitrary strike calls and the consequent loss of work and wages.

They loudly insisted that they were just as much against the Industrial Workers of the World as they were against the American Federation of Labor. They characterized their belt from the old unions as a revolt of workers against business agents, walking delegates and other high salaried labor leaders, whom they accused of grafting and general avarice.

Throw Away Old Emblems.

To add a dramatic touch to an already extraordinary proceeding, they plucked the celluloid and metal insignia of the Harbor Boatmen's Union from the lapels of their coats and threw them out of the windows. Those workers possessed of gold badges removed them, tossed them into a hat and passed them over to Albert Laugel, elected secretary-treasurer of the new union, with instructions to have them melted down and sold, that the proceeds might go to alleviating the wants of the marine workers in New York now unemployed.

On the pine table in the center of the room there was a stack of literature. These leaflets and books set forth the principal reason for the United Harbor Workers' Union. It was recorded that certain leaflets of the unions had been labor to furnish the latter with foreign non-union labor and that they had fulfilled such contracts.

Another charge was that union officials had accepted graft from foreigners for getting them such jobs. Other officials, the charges pointed out, had been seeking riches by selling jewelry and soap while they were supposed to be about the affairs of the men. One circular sets forth the charge that several walking delegates and business agents have consumed the time for which the union paid them in conducting rooming and lodging houses in which members of other unions lived, and that it was for the benefit of the unions to fire these small time bonifaces and found workmen's organizations that would operate in the interests of the members.

They declared themselves organized on the shop steward system of representation and that there would be but one paid office, that of secretary-treasurer. There is to be no more of the kind of work they were doing on the waterfront.

Pay Month's Dues in Advance.

It was announced that each of the 972 charter members had paid a month's dues in advance and that there were satisfactory assurances that 2,000 independent freight handlers working on the New Jersey water front would affiliate with the new organization en masse this week.

Thomas Allison, a licensed marine captain who was elected president of the United Harbor Workers' Union. When the meeting adjourned the men picked up the literature and went out along the Battery front and up West street protesting their protest.

They distributed their propaganda among hundreds of idle marine workers and longshoremen, now and then holding forth orally in favor of the abandonment of the old union and the growth of the new independent body. There was no trouble.

At first it was planned to call the new union the Industrial Union of Harbor Workers. This, being proposed by an unimaginative delegate, was howled down by the rest. They contended that the old word "Industrial" would damn the project at the start.

"It suggests the I. W. W.," yelled one of the men, "and we haven't anything to do with the wabbles."

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JAPAN DETERMINED TO HOLD POWER PARAMOUNT IN FAR EAST AFFAIRS; SEEKS TO STRIP BRITAIN AND FRANCE

Reasons for Japan's Diplomatic Strategy
In Conference on Limiting Armament

Here are the reasons for Japan's conviction that her representatives must be governed by special considerations during the conference called by President Harding for the discussion of limitation of armaments and Far Eastern questions:

1. Because expansion is absolutely necessary for the survival of a population of 78,000,000 Japanese hemmed within the borders of an island territory only one-third larger than the State of Texas.
2. Because of her determination to hold on to the 750,000 miles of land area and to perpetuate her domination over more than a million miles of seas that she has acquired or seized since the Japanese-Russian war, eighteen years ago.
3. Because she is determined to provide a larger field for her rapidly growing merchant marine, through which she hopes to dictate the trade conditions of the Far East and the Pacific.
4. Because she will demand non-interference with her programme for exploiting the natural and commercial resources of northern China, Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia, whose populations, aggregating nearly 30,000,000, are defenceless against her huge army and splendid navy.
5. Because of her ambition to dominate through the application of imperialistic policies the political and economic fortunes of the countries she has coerced with her military machine and from which she must secure raw materials to gratify her ambition for world power.
6. Because she is determined to find homes and occupations, from which she will greatly profit, for the teeming millions who struggle for a livelihood in the overcrowded territory of the imperial island empire.
7. Because of her confidence that, by the application of force, she will finally compel the assimilation of the 30,000,000 of alien population of Formosa, Shantung, Mongolia, Saghalien and the islands in the Pacific mandated to her by the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations.
8. Because she will demand the fullest liberty in fortifying the islands now administered by her as a means of defence against any attempt to deprive her of the territory she has illegally seized or to curtail her dire need for expansion.
9. Because of her demand that other nations shall grant racial equality to Japanese subjects seeking homes and occupations outside of the imperial Japanese empire.
10. Because of her determination to resist any encroachment by the United States or any other Power with which she has not consented to share the trade of Asia and the Pacific through the instrumentality of secret treaties negotiated for mutual advantage.

SENATE DEMOCRATS SPLIT OVER TREATIES

Insurgents Abandon Underwood-Hitchcock Leadership to Aid Borah.

TO EMBARRASS HARDING

Reed and Others in Movement to Bait Administration and Delay Ratification.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Democratic insurgents in the Senate are preparing to fight ratification of the Harding treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary, with a view to prolonging the debate up to and including the time when the arms conference is in session here.

Indications are that the leadership of Senator Underwood (Ala.) and Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), both of whom have indicated unwillingness to play politics with the treaty, is to be ignored and that of the young members, notably Senator Harrison (Miss.), is to be substituted.

Senator Borah (Idaho), the only Republican irreconcilable left on the Foreign Relations Committee, will find himself working with a Democratic minority which appears to be more anxious to embarrass the President and to make ratification of the treaty, but in opposing the diplomatic tangle left over by the Wilson Administration.

Nothing has occurred to suggest definitely the position which Senators will take on the treaties, but enough has occurred to indicate that Senator Harrison will have considerable support in baiting the Administration. This group expects to gain moral support because of the insurgency of Senator Borah.

Senator Reed (Mo.) is another of the irreconcilable Senators from the Democratic side who is credited with the intention of supporting the Borah opposition. It is confidently believed that through ratification of the treaty, but there is doubt on how quickly this can be accomplished. It is well known the Administration is anxious for prompt action. Opposition in the Senate naturally will invite opposition in Germany and possibly in Austria and Hungary. Prolongation of the debate into the period of the arms conference naturally will cause the Administration to reassess its position in negotiating for this country in a situation which may spell the alternative of peace or war.

Regardless of this necessity, which has been voiced frankly by the President in a letter to Senator Lodge (Mass.), the opposition Senators propose to take advantage of every situation that will enable them to prolong the debate. The unwillingness of the Administration to pass the repeal of the free Panama Canal tolls at this time will be utilized. The opposition Senators believe that if they can prolong the debate for a considerable period the necessity of taking up the taxation measure will force temporary abandonment of consideration of the treaty. Every day of delay will bring consideration of the treaty nearer the time of the conference and it is this embarrassment to the Administration which is eagerly sought.

FIRE SWEEPS ITALIAN TOWN.

TRENT, Italy, Sept. 25.—The entire village of Comasina was swept by fire today and three firemen were killed. The fire started by the explosion of cartridges in a warehouse. The firemen had nearly extinguished it when a keg of dynamite exploded, causing a spread of the flames.

Her Government and People Will Resist Any Demand to Relinquish Advantages Gained by Conquest in Orient, The New York Herald Finds.

SECOND RATE STATUS FEARED IF HER ARMAMENT IS LIMITED

Tokio Attitude Toward Coming Conference in Washington Reflects Extreme Caution and Reaction as Result of Military Party Being in Control of Imperial Policy.

THE NEW YORK HERALD publishes herewith the first of a series of important articles by a staff correspondent who has just completed an investigation in the Far East of Japan's military preparations and her seizure of the territory of neighboring nations. The subjects are of vital concern in view of the conference called by President Harding for November 11, at which transpacific affairs and the limitation of armaments will be discussed.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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TOKIO, Sept. 8.—The most fascinating romance of the Far East possesses few of the sentimental, poetical, picturesque or highly spiced features that appeal to popular imagination in the Western World. It is more correctly reflected in the amazing growth of the Imperial Empire of Japan, which, within seventy years, has developed into one of the five most important Powers on the globe.

And what is more astounding than any other phase of Japan's progress toward political, military and economic supremacy is the tremendous advances the empire has made during the last eighteen years. To-day it is at once the last stand of reactionary imperialism in the world and the most disturbing influence in international politics. It is the one nation, in fact, whose outstanding industry is militarism.

Hemmed in by the narrowing circle of universal revolt against militarism, Japan, to avoid destruction of her power in the Far East and in the Pacific Ocean, is manifestly preparing to resist every form of pressure that may be employed to deprive her of the substantial benefits of her diplomacy, her military prestige, her political intrigue with the Governments of her less capable neighbors, and her unrelenting struggle for economic expansion prosecuted without regard for the rights of less aggressive peoples.

This does not mean that Japan seeks war with any Power, for she still hopes that the subtle processes of diplomacy will avoid such a calamity. But it does mean that Japan, determined to hold on to what she has won with the gun and the sword, knows that she will either have to fight against any curtailment of her ambitions and her necessities or submit to conditions that will reduce her to the status of a second rate Power.

Every move made by the Mikado's Government in approaching the armament conference advocated by President Harding is viewed by the political and diplomatic observers of other countries as indicating grim determination to oppose vigorously any attempt to take from her the tremendous advantages she has won in her struggle to provide her people with an opportunity to exist under more favorable conditions than is now possible, as also to perpetuate her control in Asia and in the Pacific.

Attitude Toward Arms Conference Less Important Than Her Reaction

The attitude of the Japanese Government toward the armament conference is viewed by foreign observers here at Tokio as of less importance than its obvious purpose to prevent the reformation of the world's standards from going any further. A great many of the leading men of the empire, as well as some of the most influential Japanese, have been squarely in favor of cooperating in the move for an agreement to limit armaments. The military party, however, which is in control, has not up to date been influenced by the growing sentiment in favor of disarmament or by the outspoken advocacy of it by the leaders of the trade unions, which adopted resolutions urging the Government to assent to the American suggestion.

The Tokio Government is running true to form by approaching the project with the utmost caution, though there is scarcely any doubt but that it will be compelled to play the game, unless the disarmament movement assumes a wider scope. In this event competent authorities feel fully justified in predicting the insistence by Japan that Great Britain and France should make concessions in return for the disarmament of Japan, which would be ready to make every form of sacrifice to prove it.

In doing so the Japanese have ignored the national aspirations of her more peaceful neighbors, also struggling for the right to live but without the live while yet holding entire allegiance to the Emperor, who is held to be the agent of the Deity, and always ready to make every form of sacrifice to prove it.

The fighting spirit of Japan is seemingly as militant to-day as it existed under the savage Shogunates, whom Commodore Perry found engaged in tribal wars in 1854. The Japanese themselves, when in a more amiable frame of mind toward the United States than they are at present, credit the great American Admiral and diplomat with having opened to them the gates of civilization. They date their progress and ascendancy from his coming to introduce the benefits of modern methods and devices, including the uses of electricity, steam and aviation.

These she has applied with untiring energy at times, through the processes of force, to gratify ambitions of staggering magnitude. She has trained her children in the formulas of modern education and has sent her young men to study the effective methods that have built up other nations and fit themselves to instruct their less fortunate brothers at home.

Every modern device that Japan could not invent she has mastered, and in some respects improved upon. From Germany she borrowed the art of making an army, from England the skill with which to build her navy, from the United States the best methods for developing her industries and from all of them essential features of her Government, which is wholly imperialistic, modified by certain features of democracy.

Substitution of Force.

Always a warlike people, the Japanese have substituted for the more peaceful devices of the great modern governments the force of her military power to acquire territory upon which to live while yet holding entire allegiance to the Emperor, who is held to be the agent of the Deity, and always ready to make every form of sacrifice to prove it.

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